

Protocol Tg 511-13-01

NIH OBA Protocol # 1304-1230

Presentation to the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee

June 11, 2013

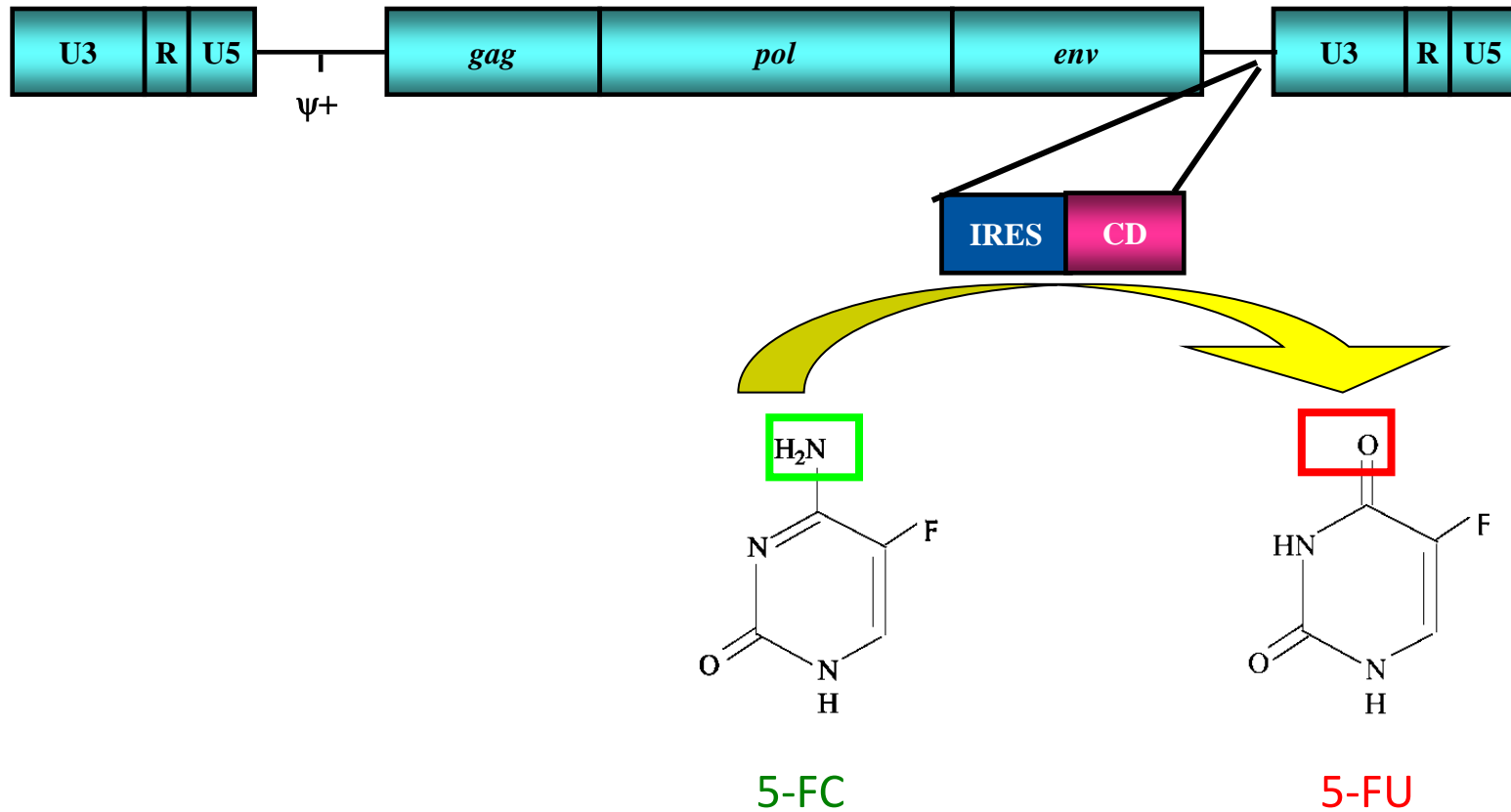
Topics

- Toca 511 & 5-FC refresher
- Update ongoing studies Tg 511-08-01 & 11-01
- Rationale for intravenous dosing protocol
- Design of intravenous protocol
- Summary

Toca 511

- Toca 511 is a Retroviral Replicating Vector (RRV)
- Based on Murine Leukemia Virus (MoMLV)
 - Ecotropic env changed to amphotropic env
 - Optimized cytosine deaminase (CD) gene inserted between env and 3' LTR
 - CD catalyzes conversion of antifungal drug 5-FC to anti-neoplastic drug 5-FU
- Internal Ribosome Entry Sequence facilitates CD expression

Schematic of Toca 511



Common Themes of all Toca 511 Studies

- Deliver vector
- Allow time for vector to integrate & spread in tumor
- Administer cycles of 5-FC orally

Intratumoral & Surgical Resection Studies

	Tg 511-08-01 (Intratumoral)	Tg 511-11-01 (Surgical Resection)
Indication	rHGG	rHGG
Vector	Toca 511	Toca 511
Administration	Intratumoral	Resection bed
Doses (TU/g)	2.6x10 ³ , 9.5x10 ³ , 2.5x10 ⁴ , 10 ⁵ , 3.2x10 ⁵ , 10 ⁶	9.5x10 ³ , 2.5x10 ⁴ 10 ⁵ , 3.2x10 ⁵ , 10 ⁶
Escalation	½ log	½ log
Design	3+3	3+3
Prodrug	5-FC	5-FC
Objectives	Safety, tolerability, MTD	Safety, tolerability, MTD

Tg 511 Dosing Summary

Dose (TU/g)	Tg 511-08-01 (Intratumoral)	Tg 511-11-01 (Surgical Resection)
2.6×10^3	3	-
9.5×10^3	3	3
2.5×10^4	9	4
1×10^5	5	6
3.2×10^5	3	6
1×10^6	2	3
Total	25	22

DLTs by Dosing Cohort

Dose (TU/g)	Tg 511-08-01 N=25	Tg 511-11-01 N=22
2.6×10^3	0	N/A
9.5×10^3	0	0
2.5×10^4	0	0
1×10^5	0	1
3.2×10^5	0	0
1×10^6	enrolling	enrolling

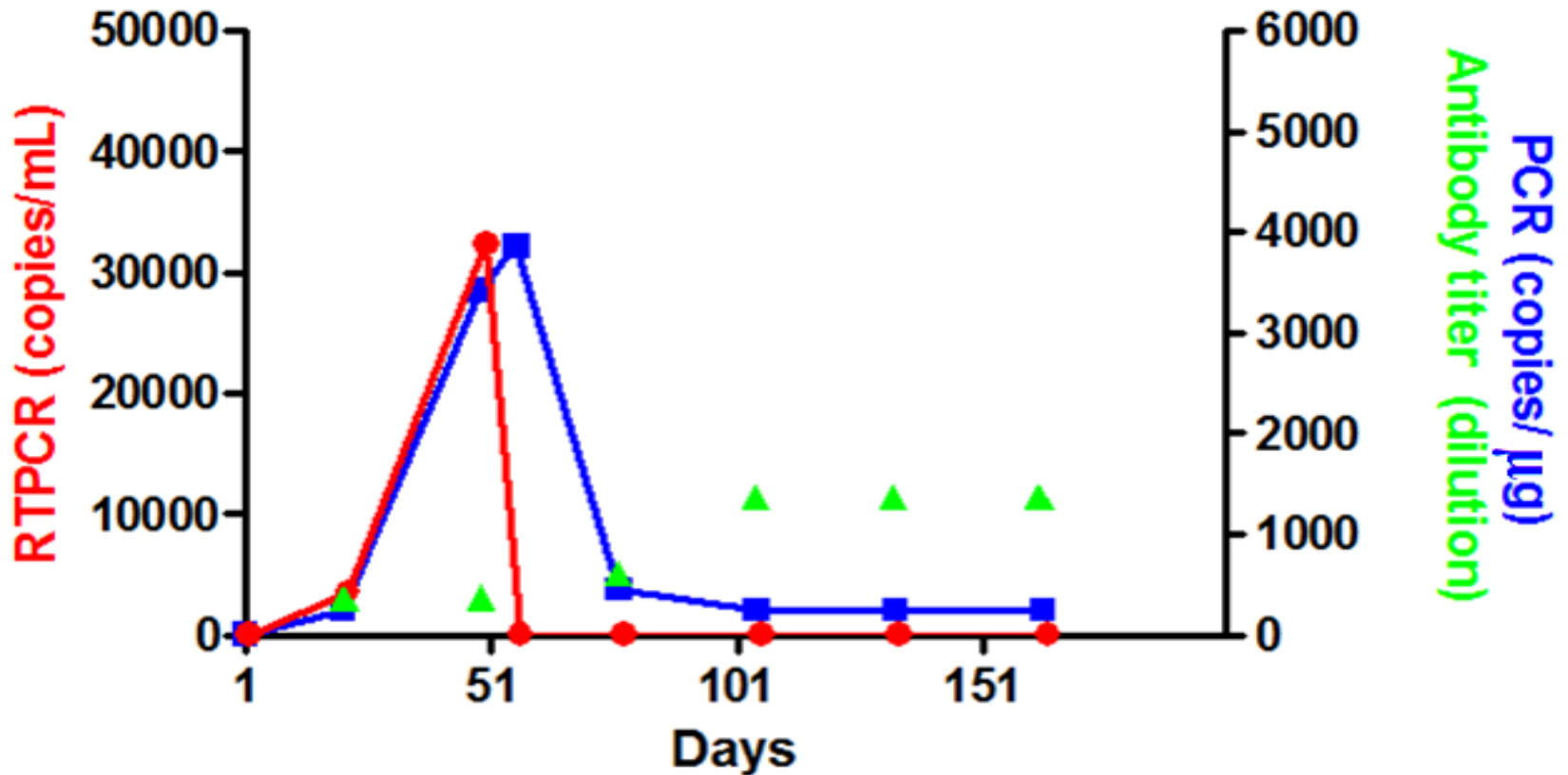
DLT reviewed with RAC March 2013

- 70 yo male with rGBM (10^5 TU/g)
- DLT = Gr 3 weakness (Asthenia) \approx 4 weeks after surgery
- RTPCR (plasma) \rightarrow 193,000 copies/mL virus
- Intercurrent medical conditions: URI, PE
- Discharged on hospital day 4
- Repeat RTPCR 10 days after first \rightarrow BLOQ virus (no specific treatment)
- RTPCR remains negative > 9 months

Toca 511 Biodistribution

- 6/47 subjects have had quantifiable viremia (+RTPCR)
 - Not dose dependent
- All controlled viremia w/o need for antiretroviral Rx
- Viremia usually asymptomatic
- Only 2 subjects have shed vector
 - Both in saliva
 - Both low titer (BLOQ) and transient
 - Both viremic at time of shedding
 - Shedding not independent event

Subject 206 - viral testing (blood)



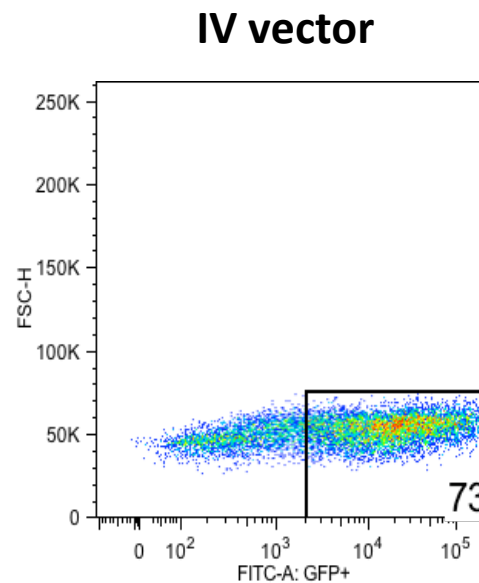
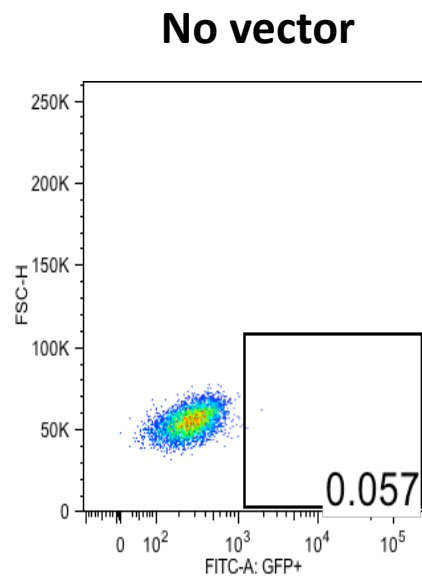
Toca 511 Safety

- No subject has required treatment with antiretrovirals
 - AZT, Viread, Isentress could be used if required
 - 5-FC is not the failsafe for these studies
- No health care worker has experienced inadvertent exposure to vector

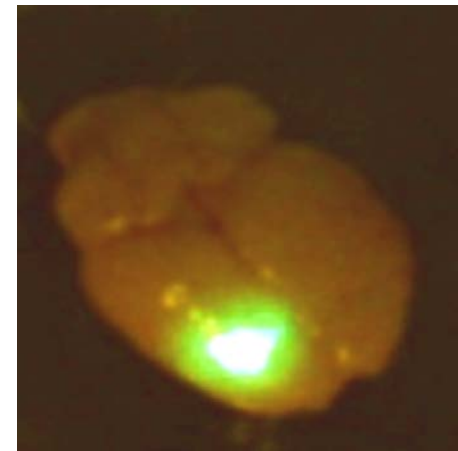
Rationale for I.V. delivery

- Glioblastoma often heterogenous
- Often has necrotic poorly-vascularized center
- Often has highly vascular periphery
- Hallmark of GBM/HGG is enhancement with gadolinium on MRI
- Gadolinium gets into tumor through leaky, abnormal tumor vessels
- Preclinical data suggest vector can enter tumor through these same leaky vessels

I.V. vector transduces brain tumor



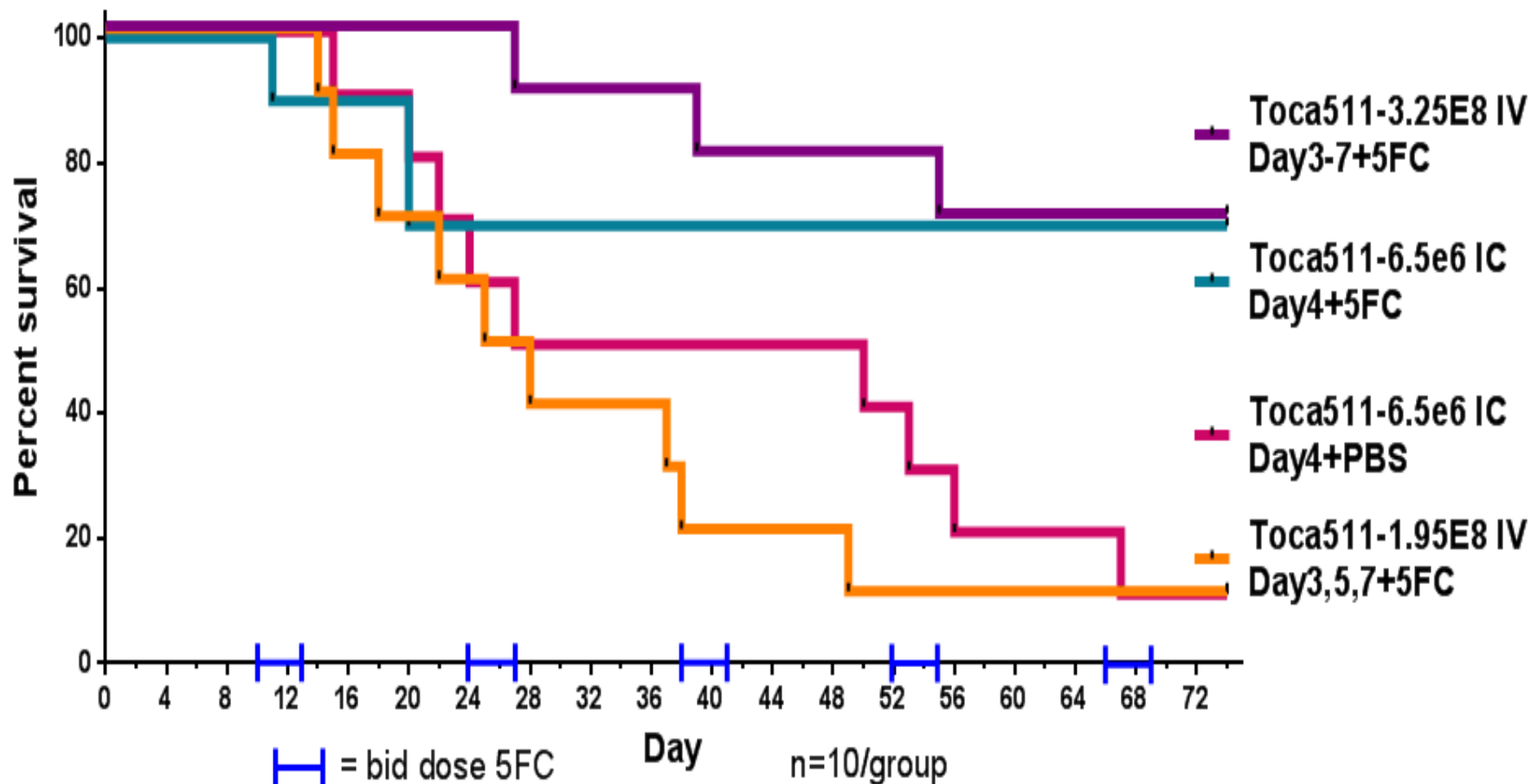
GFP in Brain Tumor



Intracranial Tu2449 mouse tumor model

I.V. dosing has comparable survival to I.C. dosing

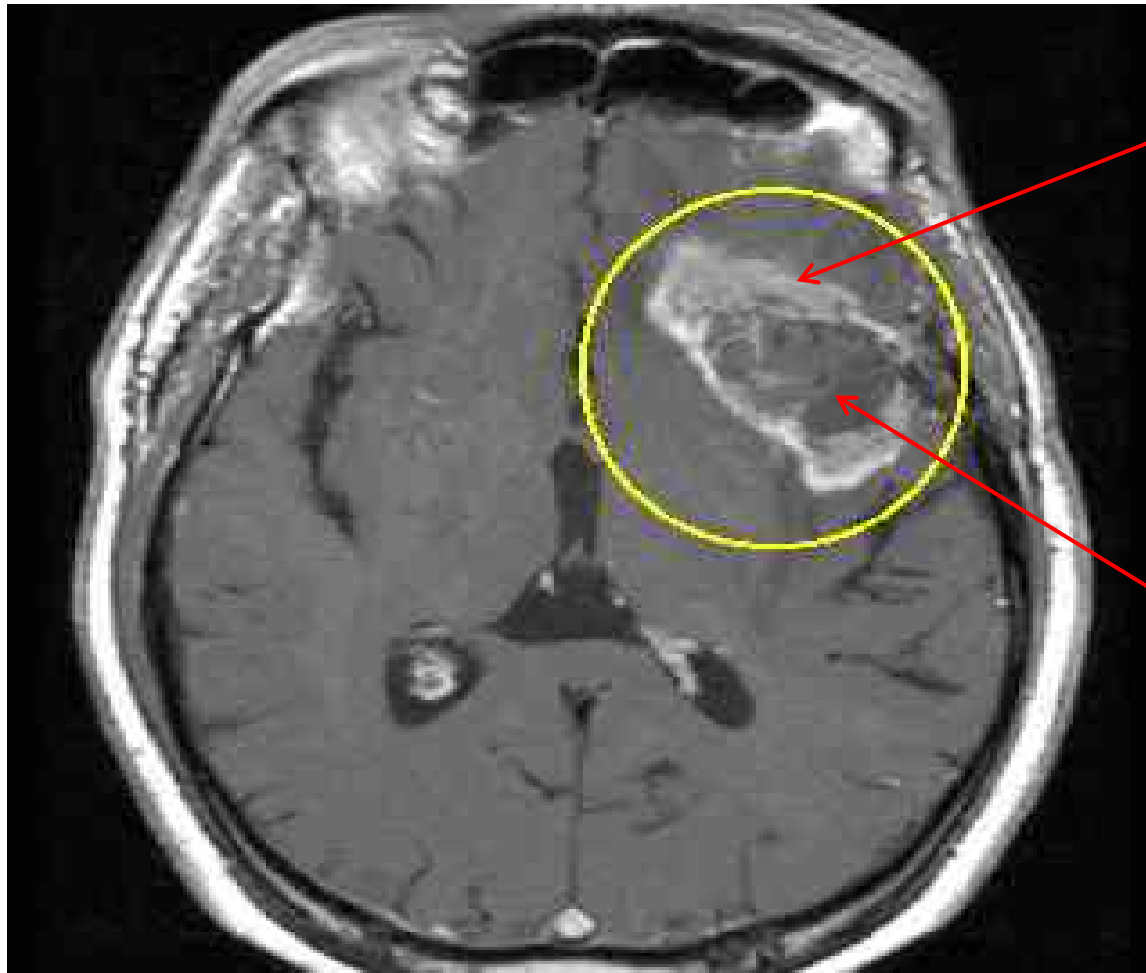
Tu2449 in B6C3F1 mouse model



Preclinical Safety Evaluation of I.V. Toca 511

- Toca 511 administered I.V. to mice & dogs
- BALB/c mice have immune tolerance to MLV
 - Develop lymphoma after I.C. or I.V. dosing
 - Similar clinical observations, gross pathology, biodistribution with I.V. compared to I.C. delivery of vector
 - No lymphoma observed when mice also received 5-FC
- B6C3F1 mice do not develop lymphoma or other toxicity after I.V. dosing
- Dogs had no lymphoma/toxicity after I.V. dosing
- I.V. doses given to mice are $\approx 3-4$ logs > human starting dose

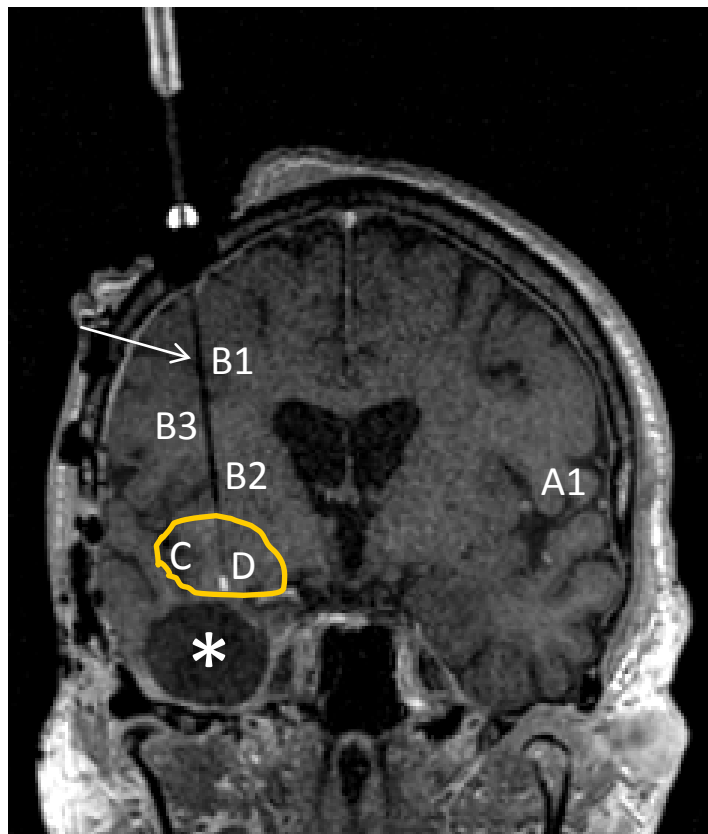
Enhancing GBM



Vascular,
enhancing
periphery

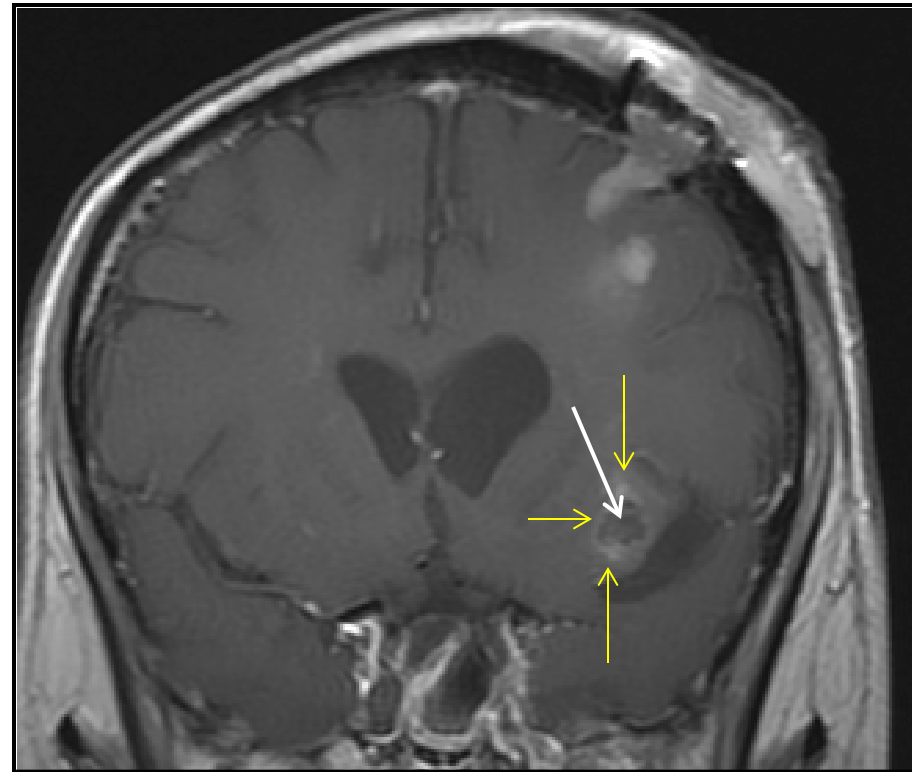
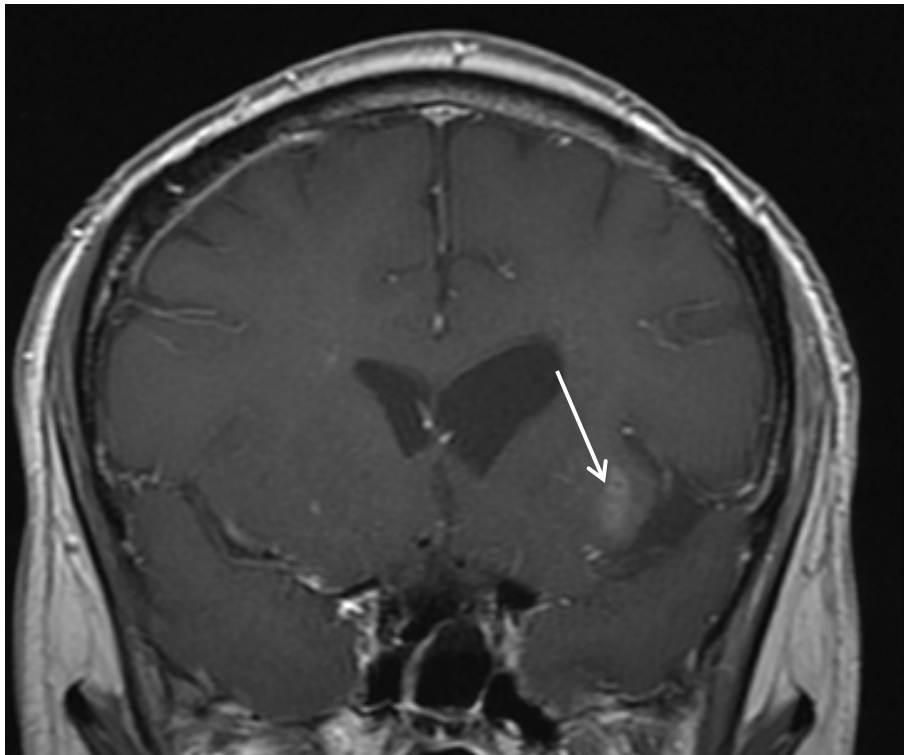
Avascular,
nonenhancing
center

Successful delivery of Toca 511 into center of GBM



Sample	MLV <u>qPCR</u> (LLOQ 10 DNA copies/ μ g)	<u>yCD2 qPCR</u> (LLOQ 250 DNA copies/ μ g)
A1	ND	ND
B1	ND	ND
B2	ND	ND
B3	ND	ND
C1	ND	<LLOQ
C2	ND	<LLOQ
D1	98,700	95,500
D2	8,570	7,340

Central tumor necrosis after injection of Toca 511 and 1 cycle of 5-FU



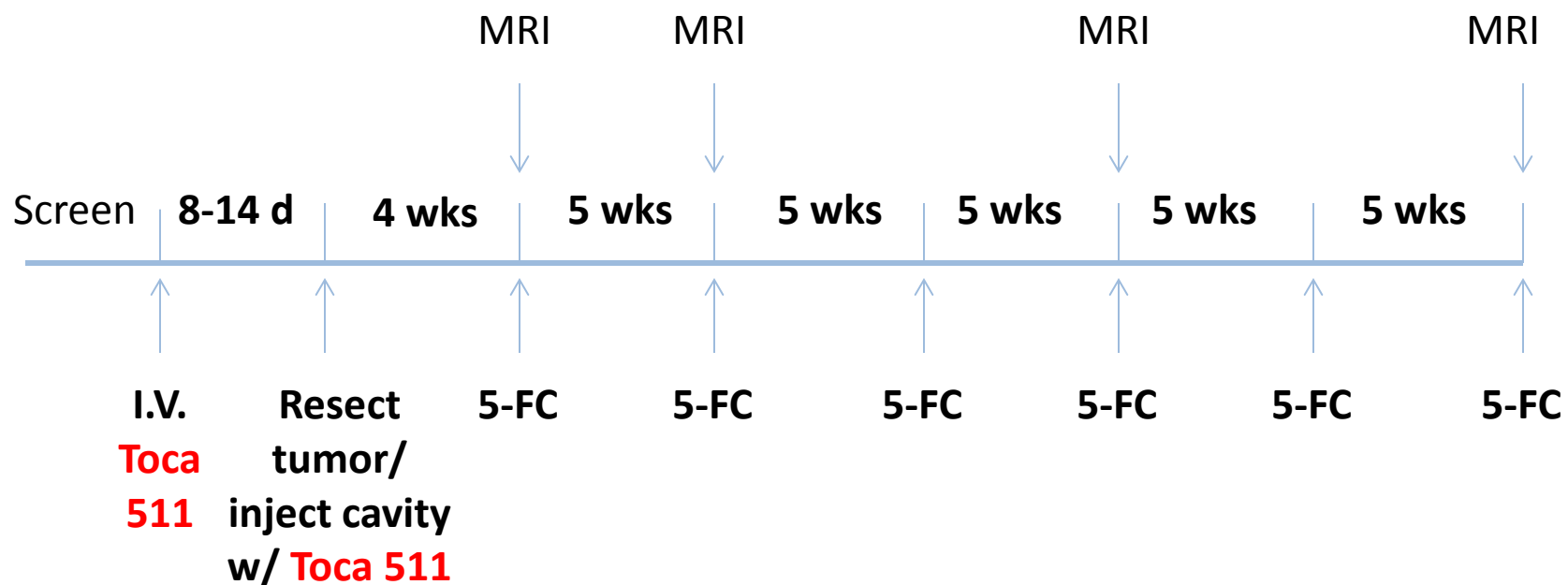
Aim of I.V. delivery

- Target the vascular, rapidly expanding periphery of tumor
- Deliver vector without need for complex neurosurgical intervention
- Obtain quick readout of outcome by resecting tumor \approx 11 days after I.V. administration
- Ultimately can combine with intratumoral Rx

Design of I.V. Study

- Multicenter, P1, ascending dose study
- Adult subjects with rHGG undergoing repeat resection
- Starting dose is highest safe/tolerated dose in ongoing P1 studies (3.2×10^5 TU/g)
- Dose is split with $\frac{1}{2}$ given I.V. and $\frac{1}{2}$ given at time of resection

Study Schematic



Dosing Summary

Cohort	# subjects Planned	# I.V. injections	Total I.V. dose TU (TU/mL blood)	Total I.C. dose TU/g brain
1	1	1	2.4×10^8 (4.8×10^4)	1.6×10^5
2	1	1	1.0×10^9 (2.0×10^5)	3.2×10^5
3	1	1	4.3×10^9 (8.6×10^5)	3.2×10^5
4	3	3	1.5×10^{10} (2.9×10^6)	3.2×10^5
5	3	5	4.8×10^{10} * (9.5×10^6)	3.2×10^5

* Scales to ≈ 20 fold lower dose than that administered to mice

Summary

- Toca 511/5-FC delivered to 47 subjects
- Safe and well tolerated to date
- All subjects have controlled virus w/o antiretroviral Rx
- Able to successfully target center of tumor
- Need to deliver vector to vascular periphery
- Preclinical data support use of I.V. delivery
- rHGG still has poor prognosis - risk/benefit +

Thank You